

**BONUS IS POCKETED BY STRIKE TROUBLES**

Despite This Legion Politicians Are Clamoring for Action.

**IS BACK OF THE TARIFF**

Probably Will Remain in That Position on the Calendar of Chamber.

**MORE PROTESTS RECEIVED**

Men and Women All Over the Country Continue to Send In Their Objections.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York, July 16.—The bonus bill has been pocketed by the strike troubles. While the coal and railroad strikes have shoved the \$5,000,000,000 bill into the legislative background, American Legion politicians continue to clamor for action on it by the Senate.

The Legion politicians have recently seized on three or four popular polls staged in various parts of the country to inaugurate a new drive on Congress in favor of the McCumber bonus bill. Their undertakings in this line, however, have not made any pronounced impression upon the Senate.

Several members of that body have received from the constituents the statement that the propaganda machinery of the Legion has been given under full pressure to "pack" some of these popular polls. Groups of bonus claimants are asserted to have made house to house canvasses in several cities soliciting the use of ballots intended to reflect popular sentiment on the bonus bill.

Consequently little importance is attached to such schemes by Senators opposed to the bonus or those who will continue to hold a neutral position until the President expresses his final judgment regarding it.

**Back of the Tariff.**

The bonus bill is now "pocketed" on the Senate calendar by the tariff. It will probably continue to remain there, although some of the more ardent supporters of the scheme to loot the Treasury for the benefit of able-bodied ex-service men are preparing to make another attempt to bring it up to give them an opportunity to vote for it regardless of its ultimate fate.

Meantime the prospects for it are not sufficiently encouraging to inspire any degree of optimism on the part of the politicians in the American Legion. Some of the more candid of these officials privately admit the fact that the bill is not popular with the general public. This admission is confirmed by the volume of protests which continue to pour in on Senators from citizens throughout the country who are not susceptible to the influences of American Legion propaganda. Some of the more interesting of these protests received during the last week follow:

From a merchant in Wisconsin: "When are you Senators going to wake up down there? Do you require any more evidence of the unpopularity of this fool bonus scheme? Don't you think that with a coal strike, a railroad strike, a tariff bill that will cut the bread, clothes and shoes cost more, the people will have troubles enough without having to dig up for taxes to pay a bonus for men who ought to be earning their own living?"

From a woman citizen in New Mexico: "I have asked more than 300 women during the last month what they thought of the bonus bill. Not one of them thinks it should be passed, not only because it will impose more taxes but because it would be a reflection on American manhood. I hope you vote against it."

Demoralizing in Effect.

From a tradesman in Pennsylvania: "If this bonus bill should be passed it would not only have a demoralizing effect on the prosperity of the country but would nullify much of the progress toward normal conditions obtained under the present Administration."

**FRANCE UNVEILS MONUMENT TO FIRST VICTIM OF WAR**

Poincare Charges Slaying of Corporal Thirty Hours Before the Declaration of Hostilities Proves Guilt of Germany.

PARIS, July 16 (Associated Press).—The monument to the first soldier killed in the world war was unveiled today by Premier Poincare at Jochery, near Belfort, Alsace. The soldier was Corporal Jules Peugeot. He was 21 years old, and in charge of a squad stationed six miles from the German frontier.

Referred to as "the first victim of the great drama," M. Poincare declared that those who might be asked to hear the German claim that the Germans did not commence the war could not see any listeners in this region where Germany's first aggressions had taken place.

The Premier went into detail with regard to the French Government's orders to army headquarters, in which the Minister of War, in the name of the President of the republic, insisted that for diplomatic reasons no troops should cross the German frontier or commit any act of war, but that they should remain ten kilometers inside French territory.

"France," declared M. Poincare, "always had been sincerely pacifist. The German Government refused all propositions to arbitrate and then declared war and invaded France before a declaration of war. This stone will recall the reality to doubters. To-day the German Government is trying to escape the inescapable judgment, but it never will be able to do so."

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MAIL FLIGHT YEAR WITHOUT A DEATH

Air Service Completes a Record on New York-San Francisco Route.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At 12 o'clock Sunday night the air mail service of the Post Office Department completed a year's daily service without a single fatal accident. During this time the planes flying on the New York to San Francisco route covered 1,750,000 miles. More than 49,000,000 letters, totaling 1,224,500 pounds, were transported by air.

The record of the air mail service for the last year is said by the department to prove more conclusively than any other test ever made the reliability and the efficiency of the airplane in commercial service. Through every kind of weather, summer, fall, winter and spring, and over mountains, deserts and forests, the Post Office Department air mail planes flew. The percentage of trips actually completed was 92.5, as compared with 83 per cent. for the last fiscal year. The percentage of scheduled miles actually flown was even higher, totaling 94 per cent.

While routes totaling 820 miles were discontinued during the last fiscal year and only the transcontinental routes of 2,489 miles maintained, the air mail service nevertheless carried the same amount of mail as it did last year, or 23 per cent. more in each airplane load.

Officials of the air mail service attribute the record of no fatal accidents in a year to the fact that all their pilots now are experienced and tried, and they know the route. That the pilots of the air mail planes of the Post Office Department are top notch among the fliers of the United States was established at a recent mid-Western flying meet at Mount Pleasant, Mo. The percentage of successful flights was 92.5, as compared with 83 per cent. for the last fiscal year. The percentage of scheduled miles actually flown was even higher, totaling 94 per cent.

**PUBLIC COMPLAINS OF BUCKET JUSSICE**

Letters Say Big Crooks Escape While the Small Fry Are Punished.

**FIFTY ARE INDICTED**

Seventy-two Investigations On, Many Showing No Penal Offense.

**BANTON PLACES BLAME**

Says Critics Fail to Act and Legitimate Losers Seek Improper Action.

A score or so of the many letters that have reached THE NEW YORK HERALD indicate that many of the interested public do not believe that everything possible is being done to bring to justice the bucketsteering brokers who robbed investors during the period of decline in the stock market last year. The complaint most frequently made is that the bigger crooks are allowed to escape while the small fry are punished—sometimes.

According to a table printed in a financial weekly there have been in the last year 131 bankruptcies and other acknowledgments of insolvency of brokerage houses in the East, nearly all of these failures being in New York city. They have ranged from almost insignificant failures, involving about \$7,000 to the gigantic collapses represented by the cases of E. W. Wagner & Co., E. D. Dier & Co., Edward M. Fuller & Co. and Crawford, Patton & Cannon.

Some failures have been utter disasters with hardly a cent left for the creditors; others have been more or less legitimate failures with a possibility of creditors getting close to 100 cents on the dollar. Between the two extremes there are scores of cases presenting every possible phase of bankruptcy and of bucketing.

**Usual Delays of the Law.**

On the criminal side the process of the law, as usual, has been somewhat slow. It is about five months since the crusade against the bucketsteering brokers began. THE NEW YORK HERALD printed its series of articles. The work attending criminal prosecutions has fallen wholly on one office, that of District Attorney Banton, for most of the alleged crimes were committed in New York city. Mr. Banton and his assistants believe they have done exceedingly good and fast work. Judging from letters received from readers of THE NEW YORK HERALD a number of persons more or less interested do not hold the same view.

Here are a few facts: Fifty-two men have been indicted in connection with bucketing operations. Investigations of the affairs of twenty-seven firms led to these indictments. There are now in various stages of progress forty-five other investigations. Forty-one men and some not yet apprehended face trial. Fifty men have pleaded guilty. Four men have been convicted. One man turned State's evidence. One man committed suicide on the eve of trial. One corporation has been convicted of bucketing.

**Seventy-two Investigations On.**

It will be seen that the total number of investigations is about seventy-two. They are not all of the same character, and naturally not all will lead to indictments. Whether there will be convictions in cases in which indictments are found can be judged only by the fact that so far there has been a conviction in every case tried.

Some of the firms about which complaints have reached THE NEW YORK HERALD are not under investigation by the District Attorney. This brings up one of the most generally misunderstood phases of all such matters. The District Attorney does not act of his own initiative—he does not conduct an investigating bureau. Before the District Attorney becomes active a complaint must be laid before him. Before the case goes to the Grand Jury the complaint must be thoroughly investigated and supporting evidence found sufficient to make a prima facie case. Before an indictment is found the Grand Jury must be convinced that the complaint is bona fide and the evidence sufficient to make conviction probable. This all involves not only time and work for the District Attorney's assistants, but time and sacrifice on the part of the "suckers" who have lost their money and who must make the complaints.

**People Who Delay Justice.**

While not saying so for publication, it is the belief of Mr. Banton that his work is hampered by two classes of people: those who won't make formal complaints, but stand on the side lines and criticize, and those who make improper complaints for the purpose of turning the District Attorney's office into a collection agency. Not a few of the investigations that have been made have come to nothing because it appeared that the complainant lost his money legitimately but was a poor loser.

It appears that few of those who have been "stung" want to complain while they think they may get some of their money back. On the other hand few want to complain when they realize that criminal action will bring them no monetary return. Those who want to sue "to get even" want some one else to spend the time and make the sacrifice to bring the guilty to justice. That's what developments at the District Attorney's office in the last five months have shown.

There are other factors which have prevented criminal action in some cases. For example: H. L. Mandeville & Co. failed several months ago with liabilities. It was then said, of \$25,000. No complaint was made to the District Attorney's office. The receiver found that the members of the firm were the books for some time. Then he found the books in the custody of a firm of lawyers who refused to give them up.

**Three Nations Ask Reds 22,000,000,000 Francs**

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THE HAGUE, July 16.—The non-Russian experts attending the conference here refuse to make public the figures they are demanding of the Soviets on behalf of their nationals, but THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent learns that France asks 13,000,000,000 gold francs, England 8,000,000,000 and Belgium 5,000,000,000 gold francs while the Russians think that America will want 117,000,000 gold rubles for the capital invested in Russia.

The Russians consider these figures excessive, but are willing to pay a reasonable sum after deduction of the various categories of creditors with not more than 1,000 categories in all. They think that such a procedure would not be so inhuman as the non-Russians imagine, and that it could be finished in three years.

**Wagner Failure of \$6,000,000.**

Another type of case entirely is that of E. W. Wagner & Co., a New York stock exchange house, which failed for about \$6,000,000—about the largest amount involved in a single failure of the sort for many years. There is as yet no complaint in the District Attorney's office against the firm.

The receiver has been working for months to arrange a settlement, their prime duty being to preserve the financial interests of the creditors. The proposition now under consideration, which may be made final soon, involves the payment of the claims of the creditors in full, fifty cents on the dollar and fifty cents on notes—some hundred cents on the dollar if the notes are good.

So the range of the bankruptcy proceedings has a distinct bearing on the activity of the District Attorney and on the results of the anti-bucket shop crusade. There are some of the bankruptcy cases which do not seem from the evidence thus far adduced to warrant criminal proceedings. There are other cases in which, apparently, criminal proceedings would be useless and might seriously interfere with the interests of the creditors. There are still other cases in which all the evidence brought out at the bankruptcy hearings, where great latitude is allowed, does not show, conclusively, that a crime has been committed.

These latter instances related, generally, to persons other than those directly connected with the failed firms. The public instance being that of a prominent sporting man frequently mentioned in connection with the affairs of one of the larger bankruptcies. The District Attorney has no complaint against this man.

**Publicity After Capture.**

Another thing that confuses the public as to the criminal prosecutions is the fact that, theoretically at least, indictments are not made public until the person indicted is apprehended. The principal in one of the "dirtiest" failures of the whole, Eugene J. Callahan, has been missing since the day of the failure, January 31. Herbert McCarty, one of two men indicted as a result of the failure of McCarty & Co., a New York hardware firm, was arrested by the District Attorney's men five months and was found June 7 working as a carpenter's helper in Jamaica, L. I. He pleaded guilty.

The E. D. Dier case, being one of size and more than usual interest, it is interesting to note the developments along two lines: those of the bankruptcy proceedings and those of the criminal prosecutions. The lawyers for the trustee, with their work far from finished, have obtained a settlement of some of the claims, getting \$50,000 for the creditors. In no instance does the compromise carry with it immunity from criminal prosecution should developments warrant such action.

One of the men who settled was Benjamin F. Shrimpton, Dier's manager. He has been indicted. Three others have been indicted, including Dier and Harry Lawrence, his partner, who have appeared and given bail. They may be brought to trial on a charge of grand larceny within a month. Shrimpton is reported to be in Australia and probably thinks he is safe as he has "settled" for \$25,000. But the indictment and his apprehension are not affected by the settlement in the slightest.

The District Attorney's investigation of the Dier case was materially delayed by failure to get the books of the concern. The issue involved was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A case of equal importance, that of E. M. Fuller & Co., resulted in two indictments last week. In this instance a stipulation makes it impossible for Mr. Banton to obtain the books, and there were other indications that unless the public and the public prosecutor were watchful the case would be allowed to slip along quietly with some sort of a compromise for the creditors in view.

Fuller has the reputation of having a "pull" and of being able to wriggle out of difficulties. His company failed for about \$5,000,000 and had upward of 10,000 customers. There are many complaints in this case in the hands of the District Attorney.

Because of the reputation of Fuller and his affiliations, because of the size of the failure, and because of the constant reiteration of the complaint that the small fry are punished while "the big fellows" get away, it is fair to assume that the progress of the case of Fuller in the District Attorney's office is being watched with great interest by every one in the financial district and thousands of other people.

**FIRST EDISON DYNAMO WILL BE HOUSED HERE**

Pioneers Will Place It With Others of Their Relics.

SENBURY, Penn., July 16.—Sensbury lost a treasured relic to-day when a crude and ponderous dynamo, used by Thomas A. Edison in his first electric light plant here, was shipped to New York, where it will be housed by the Edison pioneers in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's exhibit of Edison relics on Pearl street, according to L. A. Wardlaw, secretary of the Pioneers. The dynamo is the property of F. B. Shaw, Philadelphia, one of the original promoters of Edison's first electric light plants here. It was with his consent that it was shipped to New York.

**VOLSTEAD ACT LOSES TWO TO ONE IN POLL**

'Literary Digest' Voters, However, Favor the 18th Amendment 3 to 1.

**DIVIDED ABOUT BONUS**

Opposition Leads 47,469 to 46,609 as First Returns Come In.

**CHIEF VOTE IN THE EAST**

Massachusetts Strong Against Gratuity; Illinois Wants It by Two to One.

The first returns in the Literary Digest's poll of the nation on prohibition indicate that sentiment is nearly 2 to 1 against the continuance and enforcement of the Volstead act. As regards the soldiers' bonus, sentiment indicated by the first 100,000 votes counted and tabulated is fairly evenly divided, a few more against than for.

"Dampness seems to predominate," the Literary Digest says in its issue of July 15. The most startling fact revealed by this first tally is that the early voters favor the continuance of the amendment, but are in favor of a

modification of the Volstead law to permit the use of the less alcoholic drinkables. In favor of the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law 32,445 persons recorded themselves, while 29,665 voted for a modification of the Volstead law to permit light wines and beers and 22,547 in favor of a repeal of the amendment.

In the proportion of 72,000 to 22,500, therefore, or more than three to one, the early voters express themselves in favor of some sort of prohibition law, while more than 62,000, or nearly two to one for any modification, favor of ameliorating the present dryness. This proportion is interestingly carried out among the States in sectional groups. New England so far voting more than two to one for any modification, the north Central States and the middle Atlantic States about the same, and a strong moist sentiment revealing itself in the Pacific States. Kansas continues to vote dry. California is well up in the moist column, as is New York. It is very close in Ohio, but Illinois trends to dampness by two to one.

As regards the bonus proposition, 46,609 record themselves as for it and 47,469 as against it. The chief vote tabulated comes from the Eastern States, Illinois, including Chicago, votes two to one for the bonus, but opposition in Massachusetts and Boston shows strongly. The vote from New York and New York city is as yet too small to have significance. The Southern States are registered in opposition, but it is indicated that the proposition has many supporters in the east and west North Central groups and in the Pacific States.

The Literary Digest distributed 10,000,000 ballots in an effort to sound public sentiment accurately and expects to hear from a very large proportion of the number. The publication asserts that this is the first opportunity the citizens of the United States have had to vote on prohibition.

**BARTHOLOMEW BECOMES SENATOR.**

PAU, France, July 16.—Louis Barthou, Minister of Justice, to-day was elected Senator for the Department of Basses Pyrenees, to take the place of M. Faillat, deceased. M. Barthou had no opposition. His term will run for nine years. He already was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

**Where and How**

Where a man lives determines largely how he lives. Men with a real aim in life find no profit in living surroundings that tax their patience, hours and finances. That is why men of big calibre and bright future make Allerton House their home. They have every comfort—and at a marked saving.

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45 EAST 55th ST.  
143 EAST 39th ST.  
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**MEN WANTED**

Applications will be received for machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electricians, painters, car men, wooden and steel car repairers at Seaboard Air Line Railway Shop, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to S. B. MURDOCK, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 142 West 42d St., New York.

**Cuticura Soap**

The Velvet Touch For the Skin

**BATTEN**

Can you answer these questions about your goods?

Who buys it?  
Why does he buy it?  
Who should buy it?  
Why should he buy it?  
Where does he live?  
When does he buy it?  
How does he buy it?  
(or How is it sold?)

Goods as they seem to\*

a—Manufacturer  
b—Manufacturer's salesman  
c—Wholesaler  
d—Wholesaler's salesman  
e—Retailer  
f—Retailer's salesman  
g—Consumer (or user)  
h—Competition

\*That is, all the factors through whose hands goods pass from manufacturer to ultimate user

This is our working chart. These are the facts that we try to find out about the goods and services we advertise. It would be a good idea for you to distribute this list of questions among your staff and to compare the answers. If you insist on careful and detailed replies, you are likely to find out something to your interest.

Once a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

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